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The Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle of the Korean People Organized and Waged under the Personal Leadership of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

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THE DOCUMENT ON THE STRATEGY AND TACTICS IN THE PERIOD OF THE GLORIOUS ANTI-JAPANESE ARMED STRUGGLE ADOPTED AT THE HAVANA CULTURAL CONGRESS

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the 40 million Korean people, founded the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, a Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force, for the first time in our country, and heroically organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle, thereby developing on to a new, high stage the communist movement in Korea and the anti-Japanese national liberation movement of our people which were in a gloomy situation.

The 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle organised and waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was the highest form of struggle to resist the counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces, and it dealt severe blows one after another at the Japanese imperialist aggressors, gave a powerful inspiration and impetus to all other forms of mass movements and exerted a strong revolutionary influence on the people of all walks of life, thereby bringing about a great upsurge in the revolutionary movement in Korea as a whole.

In the dark period when the Korean nation deprived of the country by the Japanese imperialists were suffering from all manner of oppression and exploitation under the yoke of colonial slavery, in the period of great trials when various old forms of struggles inevitably sustained repeated failures due to their own limitations and shortcomings, and in the grim period when the Japanese imperialists' policy of tyranny against the Korean people reached its height, leaving the Korean nation at the crossroads of life or death, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the Korean revolution, organized and led the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the result that the Korean people were invigorated and inspired with a new hope of national regeneration and convinced of sure victory, rose in the anti-Japanese resistance war in response to the call of the Leader and demonstrated to the whole world their heroic stamina and national honour.

The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and waged under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great historic struggle that saved the destinies of our nation and the Korean revolution from a big crisis and added undying lustre to the glory of the Korean Communists and the Korean nation.

Therefore, the Korean people today deem it a greatest honour to have Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of revolution, and boast, with high pride and self-confidence, of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle organized and led by him, cherish the glorious revolutionary traditions built up in the course of this struggle as an immortal revolutionary asset, as a precious wherewithal, and are brilliantly carrying them forward.

1. On the Founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and the Strengthening and Development of the Armed Struggle by Comrade Kim Il Sung

In the grimmest period of Japanese imperialist colonial rule, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, brightly illuminated the only right path for the Korean people in their struggle for achieving the liberation of the nation and the independence of the country.

On the basis of scientific analysis of the historical lessons of the preceding anti-Japanese national-liberation movements of the Korean people and the political situation in our country from the late 1920's to the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the correct line of developing the national-liberation movement of the Korean people against Japanese imperialism into an armed struggle, its highest form.

From the early period the Korean people had incessantly waged, in various forms and methods, the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors and for national independence and liberation.

The volunteers' struggle, the independence army movement and the patriotic cultural and political movement were waged around the time of the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Korea, and the working-class movement, peasant movement and other anti-Japanese mass movements were unfolded extensively in the 1920's, under the influence of Marxism-Leninism.

All these struggles, however, could not avoid failure because they were not waged in accordance with the scientific Marxist-Leninist strategy and tactics and because of the brutal suppression by Japanese imperialism and of their own defects.

Moreover, from the late 1920's to the early 1930's the Japanese imperialists, while making more frantic war preparations for their aggression of the continent, strengthened their fascist suppression of the Korean people more than ever and obliterated free scope for any legal activities.

In this period the Japanese imperialists in a bid to suppress by force all the patriotic struggles of the Korean people stationed large armed forces permanently in Korea, established police and gendarme organs in more than 2,500 places and enacted various fascist evil laws to brutally suppress the Korean people.

In the period from 1929 to 1931 alone the Japanese imperialists arrested or imprisoned more than 16,000 patriotic-minded Koreans under the name of what they called "political offenders."

Together with this, the Japanese imperialists pursued the fascist policy of tyranny against the Korean people alongside an unheard-of economic plunder.

Keeping Korea as their food supplier and commodity market, the Japanese imperialists turned it into their supply base for an aggressive war on the continent and left no stone unturned to plunder it of its manpower and material resources to the maximum.

The strengthening of fascist suppression and plunder of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists aggravated, to the extreme, the national and class contradictions between the Japanese imperialists and the Korean people.

This led to the rapid acceleration of the violent advance of the workers and peasants, including the general strike of the Wonsan dockers, the riot of the workers of the Shinhung colliery and the riot of the Danchon peasants, from the late 1920's to the early 1930's.

Any of these struggles, however, could not attain victory after all because, without exception, they were unfolded dispersedly without the unified leadership of the Communists and were not led by correct strategy and tactics. Moreover, such a method of struggle proved simply ineffective in carrying the Korean revolution forward and saving the Korean people from a life-or-death crisis in the prevailing situation under which the Japanese imperialists' colonial tyrannical rule over the Korean people was strengthened as never before.

The situation created in those days made it imperative to deal a decisive blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors who were strengthening their tyrannical policy towards the Korean people and bent on preparing for a new aggressive war, to give organization and purpose to the mounting violent struggle of the workers and peasants and go over to an active struggle capable of further developing it.

The solution of this question was the most serious and pressing task facing the Communists of our country in those days. But under the prevailing situation it was very difficult to rightly meet this demand of the revolution.

Just at that time, Comrade Kim Il Sung brightly illumined the road the Korean people had to take in their struggle and set forth the ways and means of the struggle.

As early as 15 years of age, Comrade Kim Il Sung embarked upon the road of rev-

olution independently and rallied the masses of revolutionary youth by organizing the "down-with-imperialism union," an illegal revolutionary organisation, carried out brilliant activities, organizing and leading various anti-Japanese mass organisations. Comrade Kim Il Sung also conceived the plans for the future course of the Korean revolution and pushed ahead, in a farsighted way, with preparations for an armed struggle, carrying on energetic revolutionary activities in the vast areas of the countryside.

On this basis, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down a new line, the line of waging under the banner of Marxism-Leninism an organized armed struggle by a powerful standing armed force which had its roots in a broad mass foundation in conformity to the requirements of the prevailing revolutionary situation.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle laid down by Comrade Kim Il Sung was the only correct line for advancing the revolution and bringing earlier its victory under the obtaining conditions in which the fascist suppression by Japanese imperialism was unprecedentedly strengthened and even the slightest possibility of legal activities completely obliterated.

The line of the anti-Japanese armed struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary line of *Juche* in which Marxism-Leninism was creatively applied to the actual realities of our country.

As is known to all, an armed struggle in the national-liberation movement is the highest form of struggle.

As in all the revolutionary movements, the forms of struggle in the national-liberation movement are varied, and they change according to subjective and objective conditions.

Of the forms of struggle in the national-liberation movement, however, the most active and decisive form of political struggle is an organized violent struggle—armed struggle, national-liberation war. This is an inevitable conclusion in view of the nature of the aggressive forces of imperialism.

With peaceful demonstrations or struggle with strikes, namely, non-violent forms of struggle alone, we cannot defeat the armed-to-the-teeth imperialist forces.

In this connection, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"...Only by taking up arms can we seize power. Without taking up arms we cannot attain power... In order to seize power we should wage an armed struggle; by staging an election farce, we cannot attain power."

It is all the more so, notably in the case with a national-liberation struggle against the ferocious colonialists.

The argument that the imperialist aggressors can be defeated by means of a peaceful struggle is nothing but a foolish pipe-dream.

When the working class stands in the van of the struggle against the aggressive forces of imperialism, the fascist colonialists, in particular, and unfolds a thoroughgoing revolutionary struggle against imperialism and feudalism the struggle develops eventually into an armed struggle, the highest form of national-liberation movement.

The national-liberation struggle which fails to develop into an armed struggle even when the revolutionary situation has been created, only means that the struggle is as much backward, or it has not yet reached a decisive stage.

Having correctly grasped the revolutionary situation created in our country in the early 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth the line of developing the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of the Korean people opposing the most ferocious Japanese imperialist aggressors and thereby organizing and waging an armed struggle, the highest form of the national-liberation movement in colonies and elucidated concrete ways for its execution.

Firstly, Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that progressive elements of worker and peasant origin should be newly trained in the course of the practical revolutionary struggle with the fine communist core already steeled and tested in the course of preparing for the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army as the backbone and an armed struggle should be unfolded with them as the main body.

Only by so doing was it possible to form an anti-Japanese armed force and strengthen and develop the armed struggle and ensure leadership for the revolutionary movement as a whole and its ultimate victory.

Secondly, Comrade Kim Il Sung defined guerrilla warfare to be basic in the form of armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and said that to this end, the guerrilla army should be founded.

Thirdly, Comrade Kim Il Sung raising the question of building guerrilla bases under the conditions in which the anti-Japanese armed struggle was unfolded in the form of guerrilla warfare, taught that the guerrilla bases should be set up in the mountainous and rural areas along the Duman and Amrok rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu, the borderlands between Korea and Manchuria which were favourable both militarily and geographically.

Fourthly, Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that mass foundations must be firmly built up for successfully waging the armed struggle.

Particularly in view of the fact that the armed struggle assumed the form of guerrilla warfare, it was a decisive guarantee for the victory of the armed struggle to actively mobilize broad sections of people to the struggle against Japanese imperialism by further

strengthening the ties with them and make the masses support and encourage the guerrilla army in every way.

Having set forth the above-mentioned correct measures, Comrade Kim Il Sung lost no time to push ahead actively with the work of founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

Comrade Kim Il Sung expanded various sorts of the revolutionary organisations including the revolutionary mass organisations personally organised and led by him from the early period of his revolutionary activities and rallied around them the revolutionary masses numbering tens of thousands.

Under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, such semi-military organisations as the Red Guards, and the Juvenile Vanguards were formed in an extensive way and they conducted vigorous activities to defend the revolutionary organisations and revolutionary masses against the encroachment of the Japanese imperialist aggressor army.

Under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists carried on the work of founding the anti-Japanese guerrilla army in close combination with the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people endeavoured to build up the military forces by rallying the sons and daughters of the progressive workers and peasants tested in this course.

Meanwhile, a fierce struggle was also waged for the acquisition of weapons, one of the two major essentials of the armed forces. The struggle was very difficult.

The Communists had to secure arms on their own through an arduous struggle under the circumstances in which the country had already been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism and they had neither state power nor national army and under the conditions in which they could not receive assistance in arms from anywhere nor could they take over weapons from anyone.

The struggle for arms was extensively taken part in by the Communists, and Communist Youth League members, Red Guards, Juvenile Vanguards, Women's Association members and even by old men and children. The Communists earnestly explained to the masses the necessity of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism and the importance of the acquisition of arms and instilled into them a firmer conviction of victory so that all of them may be mobilized as one in the struggle for arms and display bravery, boldness and creativeness in the struggle.

The following appeal affords an ample illustration of how energetically the revolutionary organisations in those days aroused the masses to the struggle for obtaining arms.

"Proletarian youth bereaved of father, mother, brothers and sisters! Let us turn out on the general front of the proletariat, with set teeth and clenched fists in the fighting spirit as hard as adamant, and take revenge upon the enemy in the decisive battle!...

Arms are our life and soul....

Hot-blooded youth, come out, putting on your shoes tightly! Prepare yourselves with the line of arming.

"Comrades, unite and get yourselves ready! Come all out to carry out the line of arming."

Various methods were adopted in the struggle to get military equipment for the anti-Japanese guerrilla army. Of these, the most principal method they adopted was to capture the enemy's weapons to arm themselves.

Under the slogan, "Arms are the life and soul," the revolutionary masses made surprise attacks on the Japanese imperialist aggressor army, puppet Manchukuo army, Japanese and puppet Manchukuo police, armed "self-defence corps," vicious pro-Japanese landlords and bureaucrats, and thus fought on the principle of obtaining their weapons on their own.

In this way, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the struggle for organising the armed units was carried on in parallel with the struggle to acquire military outfits.

On the basis of such preparations, Comrade Kim Il Sung organized on April 25, 1932 the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first Marxist-Leninist revolutionary armed force of the Korean people, with the fine young Communists trained by him from the early period of his revolutionary activities as nuclei.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"In the darkest period of Japanese imperialist rule, the staunch Communists of our country organized, guided by the Marxist-Leninist theory, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, the first contingent of the revolutionary people's armed forces in our country with the progressive workers and peasants and patriotic youth opposing Japanese imperialism, for the national independence and social emancipation of the Korean people."

The founding of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was a historic event of epoch-making significance in carrying out the great line of the accomplishment of the Korean revolution set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and in strengthening and developing in an all-round way the revolutionary movement of our country in a new, higher stage and it became the solid guarantee for the victory in the revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, was the first revolutionary armed force of the working class guided by the Marxist-Leninist ideas and fighting against imperialism and for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught as follows:

"The ideas of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army were the Marxist-Leninist ideas and its purpose was to fight for the establishment of a people's power opposing imperialism and defending the interests of the working people."

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were not only a combat force fighting against the enemy, but also propagandists educating and agitating the people and their organizers and mobilizers.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a revolutionary army true to proletarian internationalism.

The anti-Japanese guerrilla army was not only an army fighting for the freedom and liberation of the Korean people but also an army of the working class fighting for the interests of the world revolution.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas thoroughly armed themselves with the firm ideas that the thorough accomplishment of the Korean revolution was a way to assist the working class of other countries and accelerate the world revolution and were boundlessly faithful to this cause.

In this connection Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed:

"The anti-Japanese guerrillas were members of the one family of Communists from the start. The guerrillas held fast to Marx's idea 'Workers of all countries, unite!' and firmly armed themselves with the ideas of proletarian internationalism."

Such are the very character and features of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army founded by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Over the historical period of 15 long years from the outset of its founding to August 1945 when it defeated Japanese imperialism and achieved the restoration of the fatherland, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army under the personal guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the armed struggle continuously and vigorously, surmounting and tiding over all the hardships and difficulties.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was an arduous struggle rare in the history of the world.

Firstly, this was connected with the fact that the anti-Japanese guerrillas waged an armed struggle against such a strong enemy as the Japanese imperialists.

From the outset of its appearance, Japanese imperialism assumed the military-feudal peculiarity and the most brigandish and depredatory character.

Japanese militarism had launched aggressive wars on over 10 occasions beginning with the invasion of Taiwan in 1874 to the day of its defeat, and occupied wide areas of 11 countries as its colonies or semi-colonies.

In this course, Japanese imperialism became an all the more ferocious and beastly bandit and found it unable to live even a day without exploitation and plunder, aggression and war. The rapacious monopolist ruling circles of Japan fattened on the aggression and colonial plunder of other countries ran wild to expand the armaments, driving the bellicose fascist elements from war to war.

In the early 1930's, the Japanese imperialist aggressor army had already grown into a huge army two million strong. The Kanto army troops mobilized between the late 1930's and the early 1940's in operations against the anti-Japanese guerrilla units and in their preparation for invasion of the Soviet Union alone, numbered one million.

The Japanese imperialist aggressor army was equipped with up-to-date weapons and combat technical materials which they made a boast of being "most efficient," and had modern ground, naval and air forces. The Japanese imperialists that were armed to the teeth had the active support and patronage of the United States and Britain and other imperialist powers in their external aggression against other countries and peoples, and had such brigandish allies as fascist Germany and Italy.

Secondly, the arduousness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was connected with the fact that the anti-Japanese guerrillas had to secure all that they needed entirely by their own efforts without any rear of the state or aid from outside in the struggle against such strong Japanese imperialism.

Under the conditions in which Korea had already been reduced to a complete colony of the Japanese imperialists, our country had no revolutionary political power nor military foundation of the national itself to powerfully assist the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Therefore, in the course of the struggle against the strong enemy, the Korean Communists had to organise and expand the armed force, secure weapons and ammunition, provisions and clothes and so on by their own efforts and organise and mobilise the masses of the people to the struggle by educating them.

Under such conditions, the armed struggle could not but assume unheard-of arduousness from the outset.

Thirdly, the arduousness of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was connected with the fact that the struggle had to be waged for a long period.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle was waged for 15 long years from when Japanese imperialism turned fascistic and its colonialist policy of tyranny reached its height until the Japanese imperialists were ruined.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Korean Communists, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, foreseeing the arduousness and protractedness of the

anti-Japanese armed struggle, prepared and organised the armed struggle in such a way as to be able to cope with them.

While strengthening the political and ideological work among the masses of the people and the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the Korean Communists exerted efforts on enhancing enmity against Japanese imperialism and its stooges and their confidence in the final victory of the revolution and particularly on cultivating their indomitable fighting spirit of surmounting all difficulties and trials and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Under the difficult conditions in which everything was in short supply or utterly lacking, the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought the enemy invariably with the stubborn fighting spirit of "Let us beat the enemy even if we die hundreds of million times."

The anti-Japanese guerrillas had to pass the winter in the forests in the cold of around 40 degrees below zero in forests in the winter and continue their struggle sometimes allaying thirst with melted snow and eating only roots of grass. But thanks to the sagacious leadership and outstanding strategy and tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army always took the initiative firmly and gave one telling blow after another to the enemy and heroically fought like a phoenix braving all the adverse conditions and won victory.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth clear-cut revolutionary lines and scientific strategy and tactics and always led the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of the people to brilliant victory, personally surmounting all the difficulties at each stage of the development of the armed struggle.

The glorious 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle developed in the following three main stages in general:

The first stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covers the period from 1932 when the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was formed and an armed struggle was organised and started, to 1935.

This was the period when the guerrilla bases—liberated areas were set up in vast regions covering the northern borders of our country and the eastern Manchuria and, on this basis, the armed struggle was developed while the revolutionary forces were preserved and fostered and thorough preparations were made for extending the armed struggle to still wider areas and going over to a positive offensive later.

The Communists led the people to abolish the old socio-economic relations, establish the people's revolutionary power and enforce land reform and all other democratic reforms in the bases.

They also formed communist organisations and various forms of mass organisations in the bases, united broad revolutionary masses into those organisations and educated them and brought up cadres through practical struggle.

Combat operations in this period were waged at first in such a way as to strengthen the armaments of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army, mainly capturing weapons and carrying on small-scale battles by relying on the guerrilla bases, and afterwards, to mount large-scale attacks on the towns of the enemy, getting out of the bases, and as the offensives of the enemy were intensified, to wage battles for defending the bases on a comparatively large scale.

Drawing on these successes of the struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung merged the guerrilla units operating in various areas under a unified military commanding system and reorganized them into the People's Revolutionary Army in 1934.

Following the formation of the People's Revolutionary Army, the military activities came to be carried on more actively and on a large scale.

Around that time, the enemies concentrated their armed forces on punitive operations against the guerrilla bases with the hope of wiping them off.

However, in the teeth of the enemy's general blockade and full-scale punitive offensive, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the masses of the people, under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, heroically fought without the slightest vacillation and with firm confidence in the victory of the revolution. Thus they defended the revolutionary bases firmly as long as four to five years.

The second stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covers the period from 1936 to 1940.

This was the period when the Mt. Baekdu base was newly established and relying on it change-over to a positive offensive against the enemy was realized and the armed struggle was extended to wide areas and waged vigorously on a large scale. And in this period, the Communists, on the basis of the most correct revolutionary line of Comrade Kim Il Sung, carried on actively and on a nation-wide scale, the anti-Japanese united national front movement, the work of the preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist Party, along with the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

This period is characterized by the fact that the Korean people's revolutionary movement centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle achieved a great upsurge as a whole, despite the unprecedented intensification of the Japanese imperialists' colonial policy of tyranny and the enemy's reactionary offensive.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung waged battles, big and small-scale, in succes-

sion, including such offensive operations in the homeland as the Bochonbo battle on June 4, 1937 and the battle in the Musan area in May 1939, thereby dealing fatal blows at Japanese imperialism from behind which was wildly expanding its war of aggression on the continent and preparing for invasion of the Soviet Union.

In combination with the active waging of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the activities of the political workers dispatched to all parts of the country were intensified. In the teeth of the enemy's strict surveillance, they skillfully carried on underground political activities, expanded the lower organisations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland everywhere; thus they vigorously organised and mobilized broad masses of the people to the anti-Japanese struggle along the bright road indicated by the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In this way, the Korean people, even in the arduous period when the Japanese imperialists' fascist tyranny reached its height, were sure of ultimate victory in the restoration of the fatherland looking up as the great Leader of the Korean revolution and the outstanding Leader of the entire people to, and deriving strength from him, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander who carried forward the revolutionary struggle unremittingly, shouldering upon himself the destiny of the fatherland.

Placing all their hope and expectations solely on Comrade Kim Il Sung, they rose as one man in the sacred war for the liberation of the fatherland following the road indicated by him.

The third stage of the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle covers the period between 1941 and 1945. This was a period when the struggle was waged for the restoration of the fatherland, the final victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, with the former big-unit guerrillas activities replaced by small-unit activities, to cope with the change in the international and domestic situations caused by the outbreak of World War II.

In this period, the anti-Japanese guerrillas, in order to meet the great event of national liberation actively, exerted efforts on preserving and rearing their own forces and on military training and politico-theoretical study, while more actively carrying on small-unit guerrilla activities for annihilating the enemy and the political activities among the masses of the people.

In this period, Japanese imperialism, confronted with the crisis of the ultimate destruction, frantically tried to strangulate the armed struggle. However, it could never halt the victorious onward march of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, nor could it keep their revolutionary influence from being exerted on the entire Korean people.

Together with the news of the strenuous and vigorous struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas, the fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, spread far and wide to all corners of the country just as in a legend, setting every heart of the Korean people afire with hopes of national regeneration and vigorously inflaming their passion for struggle. Even in the horror-inspiring atmosphere of Japanese imperialist colonial rule in which Korea had been turned into a prison covered with networks of army, police, intelligence and special agents, the fame of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, spread with so great an attraction. This is illustrated by the following instance.

After Japanese imperialism's defeat in World War II, a certain Kamada, a scholar in the pay of Japanese imperialism, wrote a recollection of those days as follows in his book "Korean myth":

"Around 1944, I gave a lecture to sixth-year pupils of a primary school and second-year pupils of a secondary school together in South Korea. Then I asked them, 'Who do you think is the greatest man among the contemporary Japanese (including Koreans)? Express your views honestly by secret ballot.' I assured them by adding 'Don't be afraid or fearfull.'

"Then a poll was conducted by secret ballot. To my surprise, 67 per cent of the ballots were for Kim Il Sung."

Even in the grimmest days of the closing period of Japanese imperialist rule, the attempts to form clandestine anti-Japanese organisations and join the anti-Japanese guerrilla units of Comrade Kim Il Sung in the armed struggle rapidly grew as a general trend among the people.

As the Japanese imperialists admitted, the numerous "cases of the attempts to form associations" made by broad sections of youth and students in those days were "designed to achieve rebellious aims by seizing on good opportunities based on their conclusion that the defeat of Japan in the war was a sealed fact and in almost all the cases, the concrete methods were to establish contacts with Kim Il Sung whom they revered or to place themselves under his command and carry out an armed uprising..." ("Thought Control External Affairs Monthly No. 46," August 1943, of the Police Affairs Bureau of the Government-General of Korea.)

Thus, thanks to the victorious organisation and waging of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people was quickened to the last degree to hasten the defeat of Japanese imperialism

facing the final collapse and achieve the liberation of the fatherland, and extensive preparations were made for actively meeting the great event of the liberation of the nation.

The 15-year-long arduous anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people successfully accomplished its general tasks and scored brilliant victory when the anti-Japanese guerrilla army led by Comrade Kim Il Sung together with the Soviet Army, fought the final, decisive battle for the liberation of the fatherland and thus routed and wiped out the Japanese imperialists and overthrew their colonial rule.

2. On the Factors in the Victory of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle

Wherein lie the important factors which made it possible to win the brilliant victories in the anti-Japanese armed struggle?

Firstly, the brilliant victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was made possible thanks to the fact that the superb Marxist-Leninist leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung was firmly ensured.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed as follows:

"Whatever revolutionary movement it may be, it cannot achieve victory without a powerful leading force and unless the leadership of the revolution sets forth a correct political programme and mobilizes the masses in an organized and planned way. The struggle that is unfolded spontaneously and dispersedly without any organization can never achieve victories."

Prior to the anti-Japanese armed struggle in the 1930's the national-liberation movement in our country had no leader of the revolution and was not guided by a revolutionary programme and a correct strategy and tactics, so the revolutionary advance of the masses of the people, though uninterrupted, could not be free of a dispersed and unorganised character, failed to find the right path and experienced turns and twists, finally ending in failure due to the bloody suppression by Japanese imperialism.

It was not until the 1930's that the Korean people came to have their outstanding Leader of revolution, Comrade Kim Il Sung, for the first time and could emerge victorious in the struggle waged along the revolutionary line and under the programme laid down by him.

At each stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung put forth a correct political line for the Korean people to follow and scientific strategy and tactics.

Particularly, the great plans of Comrade Kim Il Sung in regard to the Korean revolution were formulated fully and most correctly in the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

In this Ten-Point Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung correctly clarified the immediate character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. Article 1 of the programme defined it as the most fundamental political task of the Korean people to overthrow the rule of brigandish Japanese imperialism and establish a people's government. It also set forth the political and socio-economic tasks of the people's government and the line of strengthening solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

In the Ten-Point Programme, Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidated that a broad anti-Japanese united national front of the Korean people should be formed as a means for materializing the basic political tasks of the Korean people, namely, the overthrow of Japanese imperialist colonial rule and the establishment of a people's government, and all the anti-Japanese forces mobilized as far as possible to a struggle against Japanese imperialism.

To closely combine the anti-Japanese armed struggle with the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the preparatory work for the founding of Marxist-Leninist Party and push them ahead simultaneously, was the strategic and tactical line of the Korean revolution consistently adhered to by Comrade Kim Il Sung, and its successful implementation assured the great victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle was made possible thanks to the fact that a political programme and scientific ways and means for its execution had been put forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander, and, at the same time, his outstanding strategic and tactical guidance was ensured.

Leading the anti-Japanese armed struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung proceeding from the ever-changing and developing situation and the revolutionary task clarified and solved in a genius way a series of strategical problems such as the general aim of the armed struggle and its task in each period, the selection of the areas for military operation, the establishment and consolidation of the guerilla bases, the choice of the forms of guerrilla struggle fitting in with the tasks ahead, and ways and means of expanding and strengthening the guerrilla ranks.

The original solution of the question of guerrilla bases by Comrade Kim Il Sung held an important place in military strategy in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

In the anti-Japanese armed struggle the guerrilla bases acquired an important signi-

ficance not only as a strategic base for the protracted military operations of the anti-Japanese guerrilla units but also as revolutionary bases for ensuring a revolutionary guidance to the Korean revolution as a whole. It is accounted for by the fact that the armed struggle was the major form of struggle in the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, notably by the fact that because our country had been reduced to a complete colony of Japanese imperialism, the armed struggle had to be unfolded under the condition in which there were neither rear of the state nor national military foundation.

Comrade Kim Il Sung defined that the guerrilla bases should take various forms to suit the changes in the situation and the requirements of the development of the revolution.

In the first half of the 1930's, the guerrilla bases were established in the form of fixed liberated areas.

It was rational that the guerrilla bases were established in the form of liberated areas in the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle. They were urgently needed for preserving and fostering the revolutionary forces, protecting them against the white terrorism of the Japanese imperialists who in those days scorched more than half of the farm villages in eastern Manchuria and indiscriminately suppressed and murdered people in all parts of Korea.

With the establishment of the guerrilla bases—liberated areas, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army came to have its logistic bases and strongholds for guerrilla activities.

In this way favourable conditions could be created for rapidly expanding and increasing the political and military might of the armed ranks.

The geographical situation of the guerrilla bases—liberated areas and notably their rugged and mountainous topographical features rendered it advantageous and possible to defend them against the military attacks of the enemy. In this way in the four to five years of their existence, the guerilla bases—liberated areas served to rapidly increase and strengthen the revolutionary forces and discharged an important mission as bases for the development of the revolutionary movement as a whole.

In the middle of the 1930's, Comrade Kim Il Sung took an active step of dissolving the guerrilla bases—liberated areas to further expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle in conformity with the newly created situation.

The maintaining of the guerrilla bases in the form of fixed liberated areas became no longer necessary in the middle of the 1930's when the aim of preserving, increasing and strengthening the revolutionary forces relying on them had been achieved in the main and the internal and external situations required the shifting of the theatre of the armed struggle to vast areas to switch over to active offensives and expand the revolutionary influence among broad masses of the people.

In the latter half of the 1930's the concealed Mt. Baekdu bases were established. The revolutionary bases centering around Mt. Baekdu could not be in such a form as a liberated area established in the first half of the 1930's.

In order to further strengthen the armed struggle and political activities in the northern areas of Korea and the areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers and arouse more powerfully the masses of the people throughout the country to the anti-Japanese struggle, the guerrilla bases should be established, through which the Korean revolutionary movement could be organised and led as a whole and guerrilla activities be carried on freely with high mobility.

Therefore, Comrade Kim Il Sung established new bases as invisible fortress consisting of secret camps set up taking advantage of the favourable natural conditions of the vast forested areas along the Amrok and Duman rivers centering around Mt. Baekdu and the revolutionary organisations that had been formed among the masses of the people in the enemy-held areas within these regions with the secret camps as their stronghold.

Such concealed guerrilla bases made it possible to preserve themselves quietly without special defensive armed forces even in face of the desperate offensives of the enemy and ensure the positive and mobile military actions of the People's Revolutionary Army and its timely rest and training and the safety of logistic organs.

In the first half of the 1940's the anti-Japanese guerrilla army established temporary secret bases (agitating point) throughout the military operation areas and carried out political and military activities by relying on them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung solved the question of building guerrilla bases in an original way and, at the same time, worked out superb military strategy and guerrilla tactics and skillfully applied them, and thereby saw to it that the tactical superiority over the enemy was steadfastly secured all the time and always brilliant victory was scored in all battles.

The greatest difficulty in the early days of the formation of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was that they had no guerrilla tactics capable of winning victory in the struggle against the enemy which was overwhelmingly superior both in numerical strength and arms and equipment. Until then there had been neither established tactics of guerrilla warfare nor military manual on guerrilla activities written by some one.

Under this condition, Comrade Kim Il Sung created new guerrilla tactics in the course of actual struggle and brilliantly employed them and thus surmounted the difficulties that came up and dealt severe blows at the enemy.

On the basis of the fundamental principle of guerrilla warfare of wiping out large numbers of enemies, while preserving the guerrilla forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung laid down the superb tactical principles of dispersing the enemy forces and wiping them out separately, when they make a concentric attack and of annihilating the enemies with concentrated guerrilla forces when they are dispersed.

This tactical principle was created in the flames of hard-fought battles for defending the guerrilla bases and proved its rightness in the course of actual struggle.

From late 1933 to early 1934, the Japanese imperialists conducted general mopping-up operations against the guerrilla bases—liberated areas by mobilizing huge armed forces. At that time, battles for defending the guerrilla bases lasted for more than one month in frontal confrontation with the enemy. During the period, the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people in the bases fought heroically, taking advantage of the favourable topographical conditions and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy. But the enemy continued attacks, relying on their numerical superiority. Conditions in the guerrilla bases went from bad to worse and difficulties increased day after day.

Under these circumstances, it was an adventurous act tactically without any prospect of success to continue a head-on clash with the enemy.

This notwithstanding, the military adventurists alleged that the bases should be defended through a continued death-defying head-on clash with the enemy.

Opposing the allegation, Comrade Kim Il Sung positively asserted that the enemy's attacks could be frustrated and the guerrilla bases be defended only when heavy blows were inflicted upon the enemy by combining the defensive operations in the guerrilla bases with the raids and ambush attacks in the enemy-held areas so as to radically change the prevailing situation and tide over the difficulties, and set a practical example, standing in the van in person.

Early in January 1934, Comrade Kim Il Sung organised those guerrillas defending a base into two units, made one of them remain in the base to defend it and personally led the other and went behind the enemy line, breaking through the enemy's encirclement.

In this way, they mounted in the vacant rear of the enemy one strong attack after another on his barracks, police and "self-defence corps," arsenals, war-supplies transport corps and dealt telling blows at the enemy with the result that the enemy, unable to continue any longer what he called "siege operations" against the guerrilla bases, finally beat a retreat. If efforts had been concentrated exclusively on the defence of the bases as was advocated by the Left military adventurists at that time, the guerrillas would have inevitably suffered heavy losses falling utterly passive in face of the "siege operations" which the enemy conducted by concentrating huge forces.

It, indeed, was solely thanks to superb guerrilla tactics of Comrade Kim Il Sung that the guerrilla bases—liberated areas could be held out for four-five years and successive heavy blows be dealt at the enemy.

Later, in the period following 1936 when Comrade Kim Il Sung personally led the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army into the areas southwest of Mt. Baekdu, the Japanese imperialists desperately pursued after them in the areas arount Mt. Baekdu. The enemy employed combing tactics, one of his units coming along the ridge of the mountain, another round its breast and still another along the ravines, in case the anti-Japanese guerrillas slip away.

To counter such a tactics of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung adopted the new guerrilla tactics of overpowering the enemy tactics, by combining large-unit operations with small-unit operations. In other words, military actions were taken mainly in two directions in the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu: small units were dispatched to various places to hit the enemy here and there, making it impossible for the enemy to make free movement, and large units beat the big enemy units while operating stealthily.

The combined operations of large units and small ones which were creatively employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung threw the Japanese imperialist devils into utter confusion, leaving them quite in a bog.

In this way, thanks to the pre-eminent guerrilla units could strike heavy blows at the enemy and completely frustrate his operational schemes while preserving their forces even under the conditions in which the enemy launched offensives with huge armed forces.

The superb guerilla tactics employed by Comrade Kim Il Sung were embodied also in the flexible employment of the tactics of attacking the west while making sounds in the east and of beating the east and also striking the west and of isolating the enemy at a point and wiping out the coming-to-aid enemy by appearing at any time in any of the enemy-entrenched places with dexterous concentration, dispersion and movement, of making a surprise attack on large forces by alluring the enemy with small forces, of letting the enemy fight each other by slipping into and out of the midst of the enemy agilely, and of covering one

thousand *ri* a day, pretending to move far but coming back right under the nose of the enemy and changing in a moment a grand concentric march into a march in many small columns.

Entering the year of 1939, Comrade Kim Il Sung completely foiled the enemy's tenacious "barnacle tactics" against the anti-Japanese guerrillas, and thus continuously expanded the victorious results of battles, employing sharp tactics in that period of trials that fell on the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, having moved the troops to the area northeast of Mt. Baekdu, organised and unfolded guerrilla activities, again employing new guerrilla tactics.

At that time, the enemy detecting the tactics of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who were carrying on their activities in the area southwest of Mt. Baekdu where they set up bases in the form of secret camp, reinforced and concentrated the punitive forces to encircle and blockade them. At the same time the enemy was feverish with search operations to locate the Headquarters of the revolution.

To counter such moves of the enemy, Comrade Kim Il Sung employed the operations of circling movement of large troops along the prearranged secret courses; moving to another place when the enemy followed on; knocking down the enemy if he follows on again and moving to another place; in this way Comrade Kim Il Sung gave telling blows to the enemy.

Adopting myriads of forms of such guerrilla tactics the anti-Japanese guerrilla army carried out assaults, ambush attacks, attacks on towns, counter-envelopments, encounters, defensives, etc., and scored brilliant victories in each battle.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle could achieve brilliant victories because it was organized and unfolded thoroughly based on Comrade Kim Il Sung's idea of *Juche* and his revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism. This is one of the important factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the thorough establishment of *Juche* posed essentially before the Korean Communists as one of the tasks of particular importance because of the following points:

Firstly, it is because the Korean Communists had to newly open up the course of armed struggle and lead the revolutionary movement of the Korean people as a whole tackling all the questions arising therefrom one by one on their own, in an original way in conformity with the actual conditions of our country.

In that period, there was not and could not be any ready-made prescription of solutions to all those problems ranging from the strategy and tactics on the Korean revolution to concrete ways and means of armed struggle. Besides, they had to wage the armed struggle filling all the needs on their own without any support from outside, whether it was provisions and clothes, or it was ammunition and arms. Under these conditions, one could not carry the revolution even a step forward without the stand of *Juche* and one's own settled judgement and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Secondly, the establishment of *Juche* was essential also because of the harm of flunkeyism and dogmatism done to the revolutionary movement of our country in those days.

In the communist movement in our country, flunkeyism and dogmatism produced tremendous evil effects as early as the 1920's.

They were implanted and encouraged by the factionalists who had wormed their way into the revolutionary ranks. In those days, the evils of flunkeyism were manifested in the dogmatist practice of blindly accepting the doings and things of the Comintern or greater foreign powers without minding if they were right or not, or if they suited the actual conditions of our country, blindly following them to curry favour with them, instead of having confidence in one's country's revolutionary forces and building them up powerfully. However, flunkeysm and dogmatism of the factionalists were not limited to the 1920's. They remained and continued in the 1930's to throw great obstacles in the way of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Already from the days of his early revolutionary activities Comrade Kim Il Sung set it forth as the first and formost task in the revolutionary practices to establish *Juche* on the basis of his concrete analysis and summing up of the historical lessons of the communist movement in our country and the actual conditions of the revolution in our country of those days, and he fought actively for establishing *Juche* from the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The establishment of *Juche* was accompanied by a fierce ideological struggle against big power chauvinism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, and then factionalism which implanted and encouraged them.

Through the struggle against big power chauvinism, flunkeyism and factionalism, Comrade Kim Il Sung worked out and held fast to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics, and carried them through correctly.

In the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the flunkeyists tried to accept the line of Soviet in its entirety which was carried into effect in neighbouring countries in those days; they advocated "Imme-

diate materialisation of socialism" in disregard of the character of the revolution in our country of the time when the task of national liberation stood in the forefront.

Attempting to materialize "socialism" in the guerrillas bases—liberated areas immediately, they went so far in the economic policy as to reject all forms of private ownership of land and maintained that all the lands of the peasants, not to speak of the landlords, should be confiscated and the land be tilled jointly.

Such evil effects of Left adventurism were extremely great and placed numerous obstacles in the way of the development of the revolutionary movement.

Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the stand of *Juche* and thoroughly implemented it, flatly opposing and rejecting such flunkeyism which was expressed in blindly following others while abandoning the stand of independence and self-sustenance, in relying only on others without believing in one's own strength, and swallowing others' experiences undigested without a critical attitude and trying to apply them to the realities unconditionally.

Meanwhile, Comrade Kim Il Sung, firmly based on the idea of *Juche* worked out the line of struggle and strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution, creatively applying the Marxist-Leninist principles to the actual conditions of our country, and gave correct answers to all the problems arising in the armed struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung resolutely fought not only against the harmful acts of the flunkeyists, but also against the chauvinist trend of the big power chauvinists who, by manipulating the former, created a serious crisis in the development of the revolutionary movement in our country.

In the first half of the 1930's, the grim period when the revolutionary movement of our country was in a great crisis due to the machinations of the big power chauvinists and factionalists to disparage the revolutionary banner of national liberation of the Korean Communists and their just struggle for national liberation and due to their ever more undisguised moves for undermining the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks, Comrade Kim Il Sung personally came forward to tide over the crisis of the revolution at the risk of his life and smashed their counter-revolutionary moves, firmly defended the stand of *Juche* in the national-liberation revolution, the line of *Juche* in the Korean revolution and brought about a new upsurge in the revolutionary movement in Korea.

Castigating the unjustifiable views of the big power chauvinists who opposed the Korean Communists setting forth the tasks for the national-liberation revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear that it was an inviolable legitimate right and a sacred internationalist duty entrusted to the Korean Communists and the Korean people that they always speak of the Korean revolution with concern and fight for it.

Exposing the machinations of these Left chauvinists and factionalists who came out to disrupt the unity and cohesion of the ranks, confusing friend with foe, Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that the spearhead of struggle should be directed against Japanese imperialism and its stooges, people should be judged strictly by their practical struggle, not from any preconception of prejudices, particularly national prejudices, and that comrades should be trusted and the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks firmly defended.

At the same time, Comrade Kim Il Sung emphasized that the practices of judging hastily the doings of the masses from a superficial view should be done away with, and the anti-imperialist forces be extensively rallied so that they might come out in the struggle against the enemy, the Japanese imperialist aggressor forces.

This was the solely correct line making it possible to rally all the anti-imperialist forces into one and concentrate fire on the enemy, Japanese imperialism, on the basis of firmly defending the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and correctly combining the class line and mass line.

Thanks to the fidelity to principle, uncompromising spirit, sagacious Marxist-Leninist analysis and perfect logic of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of Korean revolution, who risked even his life solely in the interests of the revolution, taking upon himself the destiny of the Korean revolution, the crisis of revolution created by the machinations of the big power chauvinists and the factionalists was tided over and an epoch-making progress was made in the Korean revolution, along the unshakable line of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Through the struggle against great power chauvinism, flunkeyism, dogmatism, Left adventurism and factionalism, in this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung firmly established *Juche* in the Korean revolution, further strengthened the leadership over the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the Korean revolutionary movement as a whole by the scientific, revolutionary line and strategy and tactics.

With the firm establishment of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, it was possible to found in 1936 the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, a genuine revolutionary organisation of the Korean people, and effect a new, great upsurge in their revolutionary movement as a whole centering around the armed struggle under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland proclaimed by

him.

Based on the idea of *Juche* Comrade Kim Il Sung achieved the firm unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks in the course of the struggle against the factionalists who implanted and encouraged flunkeyism, dogmatism and Left adventurism with the backing of the big power chauvinists.

The factionalists were finally eliminated from the ranks of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the unity and cohesion of the Communists rallied around Comrade Kim Il Sung were strengthened more firmly than ever before.

Upholding the revolutionary idea, the idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, all the anti-Japanese guerrillas gave a blow in good time to any act running counter to this idea, however trifling it may be, and firmly defended and thoroughly implemented the revolutionary line and the measures for struggle set forth by him.

Indeed, Comrade Kim Il Sung led the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle on the firm independent stand that the masters of the Korean revolution were the Koreans and no one could make the Korean revolution in their place, and organised the armed struggle and organised and mobilised broad strata of the masses to the revolutionary struggle with a firm belief that one was fully able to defeat the enemy if only one trusted in the people and firmly relied on them.

Comrade Kim Il Sung made the revolution not to win others' favour, nor did he count on others' strength and nor was he going to get the sanction of others.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Communists make the revolution neither on the order of others, nor to win the favour of others. Guided by their faith in Marxism-Leninism, they make the revolution for the liberation of the working class and other labouring people in their country and for the cause of the international working class. It is the noble traits of the Communists to hold fast to their faith and wage the unflinching struggle for its sake... We can never and will never dance to others' piping."

Precisely for this reason, Comrade Kim Il Sung, through the whole course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, educated the anti-Japanese guerrillas and the revolutionary masses in consciousness of national independence, made them fight against big power chauvinism and flunkeyism, cherishing a national pride and self-confidence and believing in their own strength and the strength of their people, and made them devote their all to the revolution of their country.

Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the guerrillas and people in the following spirit:

"No mention can be made of the Korean revolution apart from the Korean nation and the 3,000 *ri* land of Korea and the Korean revolution cannot be accomplished with success if the history and traditions of Korea and the life feelings and customs of the Korean people are not taken into account. Those who do not love their fatherland and nation can never show zeal for the revolution in their country, nor can they fight devotedly for its triumph."

That the anti-Japanese guerrillas could make continued advance and win brilliant victory, surmounting manifold difficulties in so much complicated circumstances in the days of the arduous 15-year-long struggle, was attributable, indeed, to the fact that they were firmly armed with Comrade Kim Il Sung's great idea of *Juche*, the revolutionary stand of independence and self-sustenance.

Another factor in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lies in the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung effected a general mobilisation of all possible anti-imperialist forces to the annihilation of Japanese imperialism on a national and international scale by forming an anti-Japanese united national front with broad sections of the masses of the people of our country and, furthermore, by realising an anti-imperialist common front against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy, together with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country.

On the basis of the scientific analysis of the colonial, semi-feudal socio-economic relations and class relations of our country, Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the line of the anti-Japanese united national front on fully organising and mobilising all the anti-Japanese forces of the nation for annihilating and wiping out the Japanese imperialists, the target of the strategical main attack, and the correct measures for realising an anti-imperialist common front with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country in the struggle against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy.

From the outset of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung patiently endeavoured for the realization of an anti-Japanese united national front with broad sections of the masses of our country, and for the realization of an anti-imperialist common front with broad anti-Japanese forces including even nationalist forces of the neighbouring country, not to speak of the Communists.

In this way, Comrade Kim Il Sung skillfully organised and unfolded the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement against Japanese imperialism simultaneously, and thereby finally won over the allies, even though not consistent and staunch, on a national and international scale, making it possible to expand the anti-Japanese revolutionary forces

to the maximum and isolate Japanese imperialism further still.

Organised and waged in close combination with the armed struggle and in a unified way under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist common front movement grew yet more powerful so that they could give telling political and military blows one after another to the Japanese imperialists.

Comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese united national front body in our country, on May 5, 1936, on the basis of the successes and experiences in the anti-Japanese united national front movement unfolded from the early days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland had the unitary programme and rules, and it was an anti-Japanese united national front body that had its own independent organisational, guiding system on the basis of democratic centralism.

Having such a powerful permanent united front body as the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the anti-Japanese united national front movement in our country could make rapid development more organisationally and systematically and on a nation-wide scale in close combination with the anti-Japanese armed struggle and the preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party.

The anti-Japanese united national front movement was successfully organised and unfolded and, in this course, powerful revolutionary forces of the Korean people were built up to overthrow the colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists and achieve the liberation of the country.

As to the achievements made by the Association of the Restoration of the Fatherland, Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

"The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland played a great role in explaining the aim and task of our national-liberation struggle to the broad masses of the people and in mobilising and rallying all the patriotic forces of Korea under the banner of the joint struggle for the liberation of the fatherland."

During the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, the Communists organised and revolutionized the working class and the masses of peasants through the network of the organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland spread throughout the country, and firmly built up the main force of the Korean revolution by strengthening the Communists' guiding role.

And they could unite and rally the largest possible number of people from all walks of life who opposed the Japanese imperialists and aspired to national liberation, under the banner of the Ten-Point Programme of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland by correctly implementing the line of the anti-Japanese united national front set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

By organising all the anti-Japanese masses of the people into a unified combat force on the bases of the worker-peasant alliance under the leadership of the working class and expanding and strengthening the internal forces of the Korean people, the relations of forces between us and the enemy could be changed in favour of the side of the revolution.

That all the anti-Japanese masses of the people could be organised into a unified combat force and the internal forces of the Korean people could be expanded and strengthened was due to the fact that the anti-Japanese united national front movement was linked with the armed struggle and relied upon its powerful backing.

The close combination of the united front movement with the armed struggle—this constituted an important factor that ensured the successful development of the anti-Japanese united national front movement of our country.

Because of its close combination with the armed struggle, the most powerful struggle of the highest form, the anti-Japanese united national front movement could firmly build up the main force of the revolution and expand and strengthen the revolutionary forces, maintaining its durability even under the arduous conditions in which the Japanese imperialists intensified their reactionary offensives.

Because the Communists relied upon the powerful assistance of the armed struggle, they could give telling blows to Japanese imperialism and thoroughly expose among the masses the nature of the nationalist reformists who were in conspiracy with Japanese imperialism and, furthermore, gain the absolute trust of the masses of the people of all walks of life and widely rally them around the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland.

By successfully organising and unfolding the anti-Japanese united national front movement, the Communists under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung not only built up firmly the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean people, but also effected a general mobilisation of them to the anti-Japanese struggle, and thus could greatly accelerate the strengthening and development of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement of our country, with the armed struggle as its centre.

The Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, first of all, accelerated the strengthening of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army and the all-round expansion and development

of the armed struggle.

By correctly unfolding the anti-Japanese united national front movement under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Communists could widely establish the mass foundation of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, and mobilise the masses of the people and receive the organisational and systematical assistance from them.

Thus, the anti-Japanese guerilla army could rely on the support and encouragement of the masses of the people, manpower, material and moral, in establishing and consolidating the guerrilla bases and in replenishing and expanding the armed ranks and in the military and political activities and could grow and strengthen into invincible forces on the broad mass foundations even in the encirclement of the enemy.

The anti-Japanese united national front played a great role not only in strengthening and developing the armed struggle but also in encouraging and inspiring the workers, peasants and other broad sections of the masses to the anti-Japanese struggle, and in strengthening and developing all the revolutionary struggles of the Korean people including the movements of workers, peasants and students.

The revolutionary movement of the Korean people made brisk headway, maintaining close mutual solidarity under the unified guidance of the organisation of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, and developed into a yet more powerful struggle thanks to its links with the armed struggle from which it drew strength.

Comrade Kim Il Sung delivered a decisive blow to the Japanese imperialists by leading the nationalists and broad sections of the masses, not to speak of the Communists, of the neighbouring country to the realisation of the anti-imperialist common front, while effecting a general mobilization of the Korean people to the anti-Japanese struggle for the restoration of the fatherland by organising and rallying all the national forces of the Korean people.

From the early period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung endeavoured to strengthen the revolutionary solidarity with the Communists and people of the neighbouring country who were suffering from the aggression of the Japanese imperialists, and to take concerted action with them in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Particularly, Comrade Kim Il Sung fought actively for the realisation of the anti-imperialist common front by enlisting the anti-Japanese armed nationalist forces who made their appearance with the Japanese imperialists' occupation of Manchuria in 1931 as an occasion.

They were anti-communist and were extremely hostile to the Korean people particularly owing to the machinations of the Japanese imperialists to sow discord between the nations. They were forces extremely vacillating and inconsistent in the anti-Japanese struggle.

But Comrade Kim Il Sung at last succeeded in forming a united front with them; he had personally persuaded and educated them with unfailing patience, with generosity and tolerance, at the risk of his own life, in order to actively lead them to the common revolutionary cause against Japanese imperialism, though they had many limitation.

In forming and strengthening an anti-imperialist united front with such anti-Japanese forces, Comrade Kim Il Sung, while actively uniting with them by fostering their revolutionary aspects opposed to Japanese imperialism, waged a principled struggle against their compromising aspects constantly wavering in the anti-Japanese struggle and applied skillfully the tactical principles of combining the lower strata unity with the upper strata unity with the lower strata unity as its basis.

Such anti-imperialist common front was consolidated in the course of the actual joint struggle against Japanese imperialism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instilled into them the confidence in victory and led them to anti-Japanese struggle by successfully organising and unfolding numerous combined operations, large and small, enlisting them boldly.

In this course, they were educated and remodelled and their constant vacillation restrained, and, furthermore, they could be united even in the combat ranks of the anti-Japanese allied forces.

In this way, under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, broad sections of the people and even nationalist forces of the neighbouring country together with the Communists, were rallied in the anti-Japanese allied forces making it possible to jointly deal successive telling blows at the Japanese imperialists with the united strength of the armed revolutionary forces.

The Korean people are proud that the Korean Communists under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung honourably played the role of an international vanguard in the anti-imperialist united national front movement and the anti-imperialist united front movement by unfolding a broad-scale united front movement against Japanese imperialism to cope with the acute situation in which the chief hotbed of war was created in the Far East by Japanese militarism.

The historical experiences in the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the anti-imperialist united front movement in our country organised and conducted und-

er the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung show clearly that the Communists should smash the armed colonial rulers by the revolutionary armed forces and the armed struggle should necessarily be combined closely with the broad united front movement against imperialism waged on a nation-wide and world-wide scale in order to fight imperialism and win victory in the anti-imperialist national-liberation revolution.

One of the factors in the victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle lies in the fact that iron revolutionary discipline and the trait of perfect unity between men and officers of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army were established and unity and cohesion of the ranks and concertedness in the combat actions were ensured.

Unlike the army of the capitalist countries in which the superior oppresses and insults the subordinate, the anti-Japanese guerrilla army was in a perfect unity because of the community of its class interests and fighting goal. The commanders and combatants were harmonious like real brothers and both the superior and the subordinate shared life and death, sweets and bitters, firmly united with one mind and one will.

In the course of the protracted 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle, the commanders and combatants of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army valued and loved their comrades with each other and displayed a beautiful trait of offering each other even the last remaining handful of grain or a *hob* of powder of roast grain for their comrades.

In the fierce battles and dangers, the men sacrificed themselves to protect their commanders, and the commanders, on their part, educated and took a good care of their men, and encouraged them to perform heroic feats by taking the initiative and setting an example in everyday life.

At the same time, the commanders and men of the anti-Japanese guerrilla army without exception voluntarily observed revolutionary discipline and order and displayed to the full the revolutionary trait of unconditionally carrying out the orders and directives of Comrade Kim Il Sung by braving whatever adversity, upholding them with their whole hearts.

The principled unity of the anti-Japanese guerrillas was firmly ensured by the powerful weapons of an open-hearted and candid criticism among the comrades and self-criticism.

Thus, the revolutionary traits of never overlooking the defects manifested in the combat actions and life, however they may be trifling, and of advising and criticising each other to remedy them were established.

The lofty tradition of perfect unity between men and officers of the guerrilla army based on such warm revolutionary comradeship and principled unity exerted a great influence as one of the factors that ensured the brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

One of the important factors making for the victory in the anti-Japanese armed struggle was close bonds of kinship with the masses of the people which constituted the source of strength for the anti-Japanese guerrilla army.

Taking as a guide in their activities the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung, **"As the fish cannot live without water, so the guerrillas cannot live without the people,"** the anti-Japanese guerrillas fought and won victory, always materialising with honour the trait of perfect unity between the army and the people and noble popular style of work at any time and at any place.

It is self-evident that a guerrilla army operating without the mass foundations cannot survive and it inevitably suffers defeats in the guerrilla warfare. Therefore, the anti-Japanese guerrillas firmly armed themselves with the revolutionary mass viewpoint, constantly maintained the kindred ties with the people and continuously strengthened the revolutionary organisations, and thus could display invincible might.

During the anti-Japanese armed struggle, Comrade Kim Il Sung always educated the guerrillas in the spirit of loving the people and thoroughly defending their interests, saying: **"We guerrillas should be as brave as a lion to the enemy, but should quietly devote all we have to the people like a meek lamb. It is for the people that we fight against the enemy, living on grass roots and tree barks and undergoing all hardships. It is because we love the people that we do our best not to cause trouble to the people even when suffering from hunger."**

The anti-Japanese guerrillas faithful to the teachings of Comrade Kim Il Sung never committed any act detrimental to the interests of the people; they fought dedicating even their lives without hesitation, if it was for the people.

Proceeding from the revolutionary mass viewpoint that the revolution is an undertaking of the masses of the people themselves and victory can be won only when they take part in it voluntarily, the anti-Japanese guerrillas conducted political work among the people persuading and educating them energetically, to bring their consciousness into the fullest play.

The anti-Japanese guerrillas were not merely the soldiers fighting against the enemy, but also propagandists educating and agitating the people and their organizers and mobilisers.

Going deep among the masses of all social strata, the anti-Japanese guerrillas awakened their national consciousness, instilled into them the zeal for struggle, organised and united them in the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and various sorts of other anti-Japanese revolutionary organisations and firmly rallied broad sections of masses around Comrade

Kim Il Sung, the Leader of the revolution.

Even under battle conditions, the anti-Japanese guerrillas lured the enemy away to another place in disregard of their own risks, in case the people might possibly suffer from the battle, and they saved the people from the barbarous suppression by the enemy.

It was their creed in the struggle that literally they would live amidst the affection of the people while alive and would die for the people if they are to die.

The people, therefore, regarded as their own flesh and blood the anti-Japanese guerrillas fighting for the restoration of the fatherland and for the freedom and liberation of the people, and supported and assisted them both materially and morally and carried out brilliantly the communications and scout missions for the guerrilla units, at the risk of their own lives.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said as follows:

The anti-Japanese guerrillas **"could wage a guerrilla struggle as long as 15 years even without state power, because they fought for the people and enjoyed the active support and protection of the people."**

Since the anti-Japanese guerrillas had such close ties with the people in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, could they frustrate both large-scale sieges and malicious blockade policy of the enemy and win brilliant victory of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

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The heroic anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung developed the revolutionary movement of our country up to a new, high stage, the stage of the armed struggle, bringing about a radical turn in the revolutionary movement of our country.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle waged under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung displayed the greatest might in dealing blows at the enemy, exerting its revolutionary influence upon the masses of people and in its mobilising power.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle administered successive telling blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors, hastening their defeat, tipped the balance of class forces in our country decisively in favour of the revolution, and thus solidly built up the internal revolutionary forces of the Korean revolution.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle, forming the solid nucleus of the anti-Japanese national-liberation movement, also powerfully inspired all other forms of mass movements and brought about a great upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the Korean people as a whole.

The historical course of the glorious anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean people saliently proves that only the armed struggle resisting counter-revolutionary armed forces with revolutionary armed forces is the solely just way for achieving a decisive victory in the anti-imperialist national-liberation struggle and a correct way for winning the freedom of the people and national independence.

The anti-Japanese armed struggle personally organised and led by Comrade Kim Il Sung overcame the essential weaknesses that were found in the early years of the communist movement in Korea, made firm organisational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist Party and established the most glorious revolutionary traditions of our Party and people whose contents are the idea of *Juche* in the Korean revolution, the lofty communist revolutionary spirit, priceless revolutionary exploits and valuable fighting experiences, the revolutionary method of work and the popular style of work.

In the flames of this struggle, numerous workers, peasants, youth and students were trained as seasoned Communists and a firm unity of the revolutionary ranks was achieved.

Right in this course, flunkeyism, dogmatism and factionalism which had done tremendous harm to the Korean revolution were overcome, the line of *Juche* in the Korean revolution was established for the first time and the correct Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line and strategy and tactics were worked out.

All this that was achieved in the course of the anti-Japanese armed struggle under the personal leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung is the precious wealth of our Party and people and the valuable asset and root of the Korean revolution that cannot be bartered for anything.

It is just with this wherewithal and at this root that our Party was founded and a big army of new revolutionaries is growing today.

These traditions and root are most profound and thoroughgoing, because they were created in the flames of the 15-year-long great anti-Japanese armed struggle; they have incomparably rich contents, because they came into being in the course of the armed struggle and of the anti-Japanese united national front movement and the work of preparing for the founding of a party, which proceeded in close combination with the armed struggle, and the traditions have since the liberation displayed, and are displaying their inexhaustible might and great vitality especially because they were established personally by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding Leader of the Korean people and the great Leader of the Korean revolution, who is leading our people to victory today, too.

Precisely for this reason, the Korean people regard it as a decisive guarantee for the victory of the Korean revolution and a noble obligation and duty of the Korean Communists and the Korean people to uphold these traditions and exploits and carry them forward.

By upholding and inheriting and developing in an all-round way the glorious revolutionary

traditions and exploits after liberation could the Korean people achieve great victory and proud successes at each stage and in each period of the development of the Korean revolution and build a rich and powerful socialist fatherland which is prospering and developing in this land today.

The period of more than 20 years the Korean people have covered under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung since the liberation has been, indeed, a course of proud struggle in which they have upheld and inherited and developed the glorious revolutionary traditions established during the 15-year-long anti-Japanese armed struggle and a victorious historical course in which they have built a powerful revolutionary bastion for the construction of a new country and the final completion of our revolution, by carrying forward the unaccomplished will of the revolutionary forerunners.

It was thanks to the glorious revolutionary traditions and the strong root of revolution that the Korean people were able to found our Party without delay immediately after the liberation, establish a people's power in an extremely short span of time and carry out all democratic reforms successfully, actively surmounting all sorts of hardships and difficulties and found the Korean People's Army, the genuine revolutionary armed forces of the Korean people, with the revolutionary cadres tested and seasoned in the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its backbone.

Especially because of the traditions and the root, the Korean people and the heroic Korean People's Army could defeat the armed invaders from 16 countries headed by the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of international reaction, in the great Fatherland Liberation War from 1950 to 1953 and thus safeguard with credit the independence of the fatherland and the revolutionary gains and firmly defend world peace and the eastern outpost of the socialist camp.

The historic victory of the Korean people in the great Fatherland Liberation War could be achieved solely thanks to the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung, the iron-willed genius-commander and the national hero of the Korean people, who had been seasoned in the protracted revolutionary struggle and had led the anti-Japanese armed struggle to victory, steadfastly led the entire people to victory, standing in its forefront.

The great victory was made possible also because the heroic Korean People's Army and the Korean people, who inherited the brilliant revolutionary traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, armed themselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit and rich fighting experiences and fought like a phoenix, getting over all difficulties and trials.

The great victory of the Korean people who brought the U.S. imperialist aggressors to their knees in the Fatherland Liberation War for the first time in the annals of world history showed that when a nation and a people rise as one in their just cause and fight, arms in hand, against the foreign aggressors and for national independence and freedom, they are invincible.

By making a steadfast advance after the war, too, holding aloft the red banner of the revolutionary traditions, the great idea of *Juche* of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary banner of independence and self-sustenance, the Korean people who won great victory in the Fatherland Liberation War could rehabilitate the economy in a brief period, pushing aside heaps of ashes and effect a great revolutionary upsurge in socialist construction and score world-startling great successes, by putting spurs to the Chollima march.

The northern half of the Republic has turned in a short span of time into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state freed once and for all from exploitation and oppression and having the solid foundations of an independent national economy, into an impregnable fortress capable of creditably defending the revolutionary gains against the encroachment of any enemy, into a powerful revolutionary base for the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution. **The 40 million Korean people who have inherited the glorious revolutionary traditions are wholeheartedly convinced that there is neither unconquerable fortress nor insurmountable difficulty for them when they firmly arm themselves with the revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot, national hero, ever-victorious iron-willed genius-commander and one of the outstanding leaders of the international communist and working-class movements, who always leads the Korean revolution to victory, and march ahead, following his teachings.**

Precisely for this reason, the Korean people, carrying forward this great root of revolution, the glorious revolutionary traditions, and upholding the thoroughgoing anti-imperialist revolutionary ideas of the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the revolutionary banner of independence and self-sustenance and rallied closely around him, are waging a vigorous struggle for bringing earlier the unification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution in accordance with the strategic line put forth by him, the line of carrying on economic construction and defence upbuilding in parallel, and are fighting for thoroughly frustrating the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists for world domination, by realizing international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and an international anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front.